

völkisch armament

Zugschristenreihe: Heft S

Stock Exchange and Marxism

or

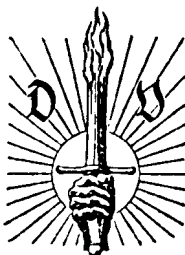
The Master and the Servant

from

Alfred Rosenberg

"We don't know a fatherland, there, Veutschlanö helpt".

fi. «rlsplen, VorfttzenSeeder V.V.P.O. on January 11, 1-22.



HK_____

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The Origin of the November Republic.

When a state structure collapses, the blame for this collapse lies on both sides: one does the deed, the other no longer has the will to live to defend itself, which means that its *raison d'être* has also disappeared. If this is undoubtedly true, it is the manner in which a revolution proceeds that is decisive for its judgment; the ideas of the state, the attitude towards life, the ideals of a movement and their embodiments in its leaders form the touchstone by which the essence of a successful overthrow is to be controlled. The Republic of November 9 has now existed for more than five years, so the German people have had ample opportunity to pay tribute to their heroes, who were allegedly brutally raped in the past and who were pushed back in their spiritual and political development. They have already passed us by in an ealeidoscopic, who knows the names of all the ministers and ministers who have been touted as new saviours one after the other by a bscentiating press? — No one pays attention to them anymore, and yet it is precisely their insignificance that is characteristic of them. Little hero, no great spirit, no great nature, not even a ruthless man of violence, has emerged from the deed of the g. November ig/t.

This lack of any above-average crops was to be expected, for every conscious German knew the "ideology" represented by the champions and followers of the November Communist Public. However different the "men" and parties of the November revolt may seem, their common action, which forges them together forever, together with its "ideal" impulses, necessarily results from a single basic direction: in the furious or secret struggle of all, genuinely and genuinely national. The internationalism of "democracy", the internationalism of "proletarian solidarity" and the internationalism of a Lofession fraternized into a ramp against the German Reich, which had become and was still to come. Each of these tendencies now borrowed the help of international Jewry, or the latter necessarily took the lead of the international, people-destroying efforts in its hands.

A man or a party which, out of a lack of instinct and consciousness of the national attitude, adheres to all problems, has at the same time laid the axe at the root from which every lulture—there are only national attractions—has grown. On the other hand, a German who professes internationalism must already be impotent in mind and character, incapable of a real leadership role, since in his case the "spiritual influx" from the spirit of his nationality has already been prevented. From this simple knowledge of the psychology of peoples emerges the general structure of a movement which marches of its own accord under an international, i.e., a- and anti-nationalist slogan: rootless asphalt people, brain-calcified professors, laffee-house enthusiasts, bloodless doctrinaires, exaggerated and interspersed with active, unscrupulous speculators — who carry on their business wherever things are in flux — i.e., political beach pirates.

Behind these "leaders" was a dark mass, worn down by poverty and hunger, robbed of the belief in the good rights of the German people by mean propaganda, which finally wanted nothing more than an end. On the other side of them was a regime whose political leadership had already been adopted by the intellectual brothers of the November revolters (Bethmann-Hollweg, Lichnowsky, Bcrnstorff, Max von Baden, Walter Rathenau, Payer, Gröner, etc.). The dynastic-democratic state of Wilhelm II no longer possessed the will to live, but its "citizens" were lazy and cowardly, striving only for "peace and order", for a full bag of money, and otherwise endured everything without protest. The few who surveyed the connections and, contrary to the entire Lomplex of old, rotten, brain-calcified conceptions of the state, fought for

a national rebirth, were preachers in the materialistic desert of the parliamentary-plutocratic age. Out of deepest distress, the German people only begin to harder on them. There will be a greater rod of discipline over us "before the inner conversion is really accomplished . . .

If a person is an inwardly unstable personality, he can often enough pursue his material instincts with the greatest ruthlessness, but concepts such as honor, self-respect, preservation and assertion of a spiritual and character peculiarity will lose their significance the more miserable the person is inwardly. This person will be a material speculator, a weakling or a coward spiritually, i.e., a pacifist. If a whole party is pacifist in questions of a völkisch policy, it is not difficult to draw conclusions about the leadership of this party. It will look exactly like an Erzbergcr, Scheidemann or "in Bcrnstorff. If "the people tolerate the rule of this party in the long run, this is proof of a serious illness. It can therefore only be a question — and this is the problem of present and future German policy — of carrying out a recovery against the germs of decay by reviving new-old folk ideals, or of succumbing to the German people. Together with the parties of international impotence, Germany cannot be saved, any more than an armature can be saved by the cooperation of a doctor and Lholerabacilli. For the future, therefore, a German policy calls for "a smashing of the parties that are directly to blame for the disgrace of November 9 fg?" and a reversal to the national energy of the so-called national right. There will always be parties in the people, they are necessary as witnesses of a tension between the sustaining and pressing feelings of life of different generations. But one platform they will all have to acknowledge one day: the unconditional preservation of national honour both internally and externally; Volts and racial protection for all Germans at home and abroad; social justice against all; the idea of national power to protect against "envious" neighbors.

These allusions indicate the unbridgeable gulf which lies between the idea of a German state and the Undcutian structure of the November Republic. The German people have known for five years that this now means a persecution of ethnic Germanism. It only has now to understand that this was not the ill will of a few personalities, not an "encroachment", but a whole system that has been taught for many decades, under the spell of which generations have been under the spell of the people.

and whose leaders are appointed persons whose beings represented a unity with this system. On the other hand, the system is embodied in its leaders, who thus form the magnifying glass even for minor phenomena with which they are inseparably connected."

f.

The shaping of the world's power politics had reached a high level of tension. Thanks to the diplomatic incompetence of German policy, the German people were neither reassured to the East nor sacrificed it for the sake of England. For this purpose, it practically allied itself with a conglomerate of peoples for better or worse and had given itself up on the Bosphorus as a whipping boy for two traditionally deadly hostile powers. In addition, they waved around from time to time, only to be sent home again to the great laughter of the opponents. In view of this obvious world situation, at least the most important thing was "in order: the most important thing possible: the possible design of an army ready for action.

But even then the spiritual forerunners of the -. Novembers -g-t. The "German" Reichstag rejected the increase in the number of troops (proposed by Ludendorff). In London, the "German" ambassador Lichnowski gave a speech on the backwardness of national feeling on the occasion of the quayside's birthday. The "German" Chancellor, however, wrote to this gentleman on June (g)4 (!) that the news of Russian "intentions had resulted in a call for reinforcement of the army." Since, as Bethmann Hollweg continues, S. M. the Laiser has already completely settled into these thoughts, I am anxious for the summer and autumn of the outbreak of a new (!) armament fever (!) with us!" The same Chancellor of the Empire was still

(as Crown Prince William recounts in his "Reminiscences") perfectly convinced of the neutrality of this power on the day before the outbreak of war with England. The fact that Great Britain wanted to crush Germany had not yet been understood by the responsible leader of Germany. "If we were to wage ruthless submarine warfare, England would say to itself that it was a matter of life and death, and that the war would be waged to the last breath." It is therefore very probable that Erzberger, who is well informed in these questions, asserts that Bethmann would have particularly welcomed the "Fried"ns"rtsolution of July) because it would have been regarded as a means of combat of the best kind against the all, Germans.

The German people were at the mercy of such a type. If one were to believe that Bethmann, at least after the break-up, would have recognized his enormous guilt as an "honest man," as the All-Jewish side has tried to portray him, then one has not grasped the essence of a great man. It would be advisable for everyone to "recommend, Bethmann" to read carefully the "Reflections on the World War" written shortly before his death. They are supposed to be a defense, but they have become a devastating self-criticism. The same man who was constantly convinced of the neutrality of England, now brings the documents which testify to the will of that state to war.

give an impeccable picture. Thus Bethmann quotes Sasfonov's report from Balmoral of September jg-r (!), in which it is said, among other things, that in the event of the French fleet preventing a penetration of the Austrian fleet into the Black Sea, Grey declared "without hesitation" that "England would take it all" to inflict the most perceptible blow on the German position of power. Bethmann also quotes Bönig Georg's words that in the event of an emergency, not only the Äricgsflotte, but also the merchant ships were to be attacked, the "English would attack every (!) German ship, which comes into their hands, drill into the ground." So this is what the same politician who jg; b still does not believe that it is a matter of life and death. More! On the occasion of the discussion of the U-Bsst War, it is said: "The idea that an England faced with the danger of losing its territory ; g; The fact that the United States would not have been able to defend it in a similar way to jg)7 underestimates British obstinacy and naval warfare."

Immediately after Bethmann (before jg-rl) has quoted the quoted letter of Sassonova to Tsar Nicholas, the incorrigible writes about the Balkan conflict: "The conclusion must be rejected that the Entente powers intended to let the European Brieg grow out of the Balkan war. That they should secure the eventuality of such an event by military and diplomatic arrangements was only a matter of natural caution. In itself (!), Rriegswillen does not follow from this." Not in itself, of course, but it does not usually proceed in the world in the way that a German couch potato glues itself together "logically". but what for Bethmann means "natural prudence" with our enemies, the "worried" of the Banzler of Germany still jg)4 in — Germany...

At the head of a lengthy consideration (vol. II, pp.-b) Bethmann places the sentence which so genuinely foreshadows the November republican spirit: "That a peace of understanding would be the defeat was conceived apolitically. If we held our own, we won the Brieg." In other words, while a definite goal was set for the hostile peoples (France: Alsace-Lorraine, the Rhine, in further feme Germany's destruction in general; England: destruction of German naval power, robbery of German bolonies; Russia: the Bosporus, Vstgalicia, etc.), Germany was to be "Understanding". That this could only mean defeat could no longer be grasped by a ropf from Bethmann's labber, although he had alreadyA few lines further on, he himself declares that the Loalition, which is hostile to us, "could only reach its final goals if it struck us down." And in the next paragraph, he speaks of German "power fetishism," which supposedly "physically and morally (!) full of admiration, the German Ranzler thinks he has to explain in his work in view of today's France: "Political opponents also bow to the cultural French genius." Full of noticeable envy on the part of the weakling of a strong nature, he observes: "Entente propaganda, which ascribed to itself the most honorable motives and to us the most criminal motives," has been a powerful flywheel in the enemy's machine. In England, in particular, pacifist impulses could always (!) be stimulated by the call for a holy march against the Huns. Successful er« stickm.» But Bethmann excuses pacifism in Germany.

^|«gschrift,nrihe: Ykft 5.

Lurch "provokes the excesses of annexationism" and rants about the "shrill voices of the all-Germans". In view of these statements and attitudes, Bethmann has the audacity to declare that the hostile slogan of the Aampfc for justice, oppression of autocracy, for the freedom of small states, etc., has been faithfully accepted by the world. This cry would have had "a traction against which our slogan of defense could not be opposed" (II. p. 6). Bethmann has become completely insensible to blows to his own face, for he — the responsible head of German politics — goes on to write: "There is no doubt that we did not have a sufficient propaganda apparatus before the Rriege. There was a lack of sufficient funds..." "Even (I) in propaganda only (II) you go on the offensive. But we lacked an offensive slogan that would ignite in the world and overcome that of the enemy" (H. p. 58).

With this self-confession, Bethmann pronounced his death sentence on himself before history, not naturally in the eyes of the November Republic. Lr has failed to provide the German people with a national propaganda apparatus; he worked against every German national offensive throughout his life; he did not show the German people a goal; nor did he give him the slogan under which he should fight for his rights. On the contrary, the men who understood what the German people stood for — in terms of world politics and morals — were disregarded, persecuted (H. St. Chamberlain, H. v. Liebig), but the Scheidemanns and Archbishops were asked to join the government! It was a struggle against a spirit of materialistic merchantism that was engulfing the whole world, the struggle against the international enslavement of the world by usurious stock market speculators; it was the revival of national lulturgists against their bartering by the plutocratic democracies of the West dominated by Jewish high finance; it was a question of the people's struggle for freedom against the Luli roll, to smash their skulls in for the good of third parties — the great purses and thanksgiving; it was the defeat of the German-European hero ideal against the Jewish-Ncucong HLndlcrum. Dethmann-Hollweg knew nothing of this, nor did he want anything, for he went to sleep with the all-Jewish-stock exchange "Berliner Tageblatt" and got up again with it, since he himself was completely entwined with the world of thought of the parliamentarian and infested West, which presented its ideal. Linmal expressed to Laiser Wilhelm the ideological juxtaposition that was and still is the case today (since the Lampf is not over, but will continue as long as the term "German ethnicity" still has a living element), presumably referring to Dethmann's words about the "glaring voices of the All-Germans" that the "Lundgabes from the imperial mouth" were "almost even more difficult to compensate for" than these. The great Bethmann did not think of his funeral cry of "injustice to Belgium," which had done more harm to Germany than ten lost battles could have done, or of his childishly irritated exclamation about the "scrap of paper," also a weapon in the hands of our mortal enemies, for which Bethmann should have been made a Knight of the French Legion of Honor, or the adopted son of Lord Rothschild. At the very least, he should be given the

To donate a Gcdenkmcdailir to Jewish critics in America (Nathan Strauss, Otto Hermann Lahn, scarred Baruch, etc.), similar to the golden one that Simon Wolf hung around the neck of President Wilson in the name of Jewry after the Versailles Conference.

In order to protect their Bcthmann, the democratic-Jewish press, after all his collapses, came with the argument that poor Bethmann had been prevented from carrying out his policy by the evil Supreme Army Command. To be sure, the tall Thcobald himself now complains heartily about the political interference of Ludendorff and Hindcnburg, which was a matter of course in the face of such a wretched figure of Reich Chancellor. With palpable satisfaction, however, Bcthmann himself emphasizes that the layman was always satisfied with his policies. And then he writes: "The political aspirations of individual factors of the Great General Staff were very pronounced, but did not penetrate, and the antagonisms between the highest authorities did not give any special relief to the passionate agitation of all-German and reactionary circles against my policy, which began with the spring of the fgfd." Thus, while in

France, Italy, England, America, etc., pacifists were treated as mutineers and traitors to their fathers, in Germany, which was struggling for its existence, the pacifists were made envoys, propaganda activists, and the weapons were knocked out of the hands of the idea of the national dictatorship. In view of this state of affairs, it was never dangerous for the Entente to lead the way: if they were victorious, they would put the whole of Germany in their pockets; if not, an understanding was as certain as possible. Bethmann expresses this in complete ignorance as follows: "In general, the situation was such that the enemy rulers as a whole (!) knew that the German political leadership was inclined to negotiate, but that they themselves did not remotely hint at a similar inclination." (II, p. "4.)

So they knew quite well how things stood, yet the German Volk was lied to about the possibility of a peace of understanding, its will to resist was weakened, it was deprived of the belief that it was fighting for its good rights, until at last it grew weary and became ripe for the long-sharpened dagger. This fraud is now beginning to become apparent. The culprits in him—conscious deceivers and unconscious fanatics—are becoming more and more evident in their nature. The day of full knowledge cannot be too far away...

3.

It is natural that such a man of the highest degree of vanity, and at the same time unparalleled lack of structure, should for a long time be the most suitable straw doll for the policy of the Jewish stock exchange in Germany, which was still working behind the Lulisse. Liberals and Marxists united in their support of Bethmann-Hollweg (the centre is not to be forgotten here either) against the evil All-Germans, of whom they provided the enemy abroad with the image they needed for propaganda against the German people. It is self-evident that Sir Campbell Stuart, in his treatise on Northcliffe's propaganda ("Secrets from Lrewe House"), states that the most suitable for this purpose are the Viennese "Arbeiter-Zeitung", the "vorwärts", the "Berliner Tageblatt", that is to say, the almost official organ of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.

When the unfortunate submission — erroneously named Friedcnsresolution — proposal on jg. July jgj; before the so-called German Reichstag, wrote the all-Jewish "Franks. Ztg." (ro. July -g-7): "Yesterday the majority (of the Reichstag) proved itself (!) and the German people will have the fruits of it (see Versailles, Spa, Vberschlcscien, Ruhr and Rhine! All-German fanaticism has collapsed." This was due to Ranzler, "who had received more justice yesterday" than "in the angry lambs before". But when the gray November fog descended on Germany and the "unfortunate system" (Sr. 3tg., November 7, 29p) had fallen, the "Fr. Ztg." gave the straw man the old Jewish donkey kick and spoke of his "gray official policy" (-December 7 -g-r).

The Moor had not done his duty wrong.

It is true that a purely dynastic system had fallen on November 1, but it was not replaced by an organic-völkisch Slaatowcscn, but by the same era in whose hands the policy of German equality had already lain. Rathenau, the "dictator Raiscr Wilhelm" and Bcthmnn, became the intellectual hero of the November public as well; Bcrnstorff and Lichnowsky rose to become idolized figures of the "new system"; Matthias Erzbcrgcr, the hero of the "Fricdcnsrscsolution", became the spiritual leader of the Novemb greats and the imperial minister Sch.'idemann became prime minister of the "Free State". The ruling Marxist-democratic press suddenly became the government press, and at the head of the workers' movement suddenly stood the Hebrew banks, which, along with the archbishop, represented the new prodigy of November 9 "on the broadest parliamentary basis."

The seltalter of the machine and the villages.

I-

The 19th century pays attention to the fulfilment of the instinct of expansion of the white race. Across the world's oceans and eons, the European's desire for research and observation had driven him forward, to the highest mountains, to the North and South Poles, to the hottest deserts of Africa and Asia. His spirit created instruments for itself, which conveyed to him the image of the universe, tirelessly groped the ideas of reason as feelers into the mysterious depths of nature, in order to transform its hostile forces into the subservient powers as knowledge progressed, until at last invisible wellcn conveyed thoughts across the globe and man also dozed himself into the world on shining wings of the light-wall. As a conqueror. The conquest of the world has been the longing of the last 00 years of European history more than ever before. One nation after another settles down in distant parts of the world, one factory, one Rolonie after another arises, and as technology advances, this world state system is more and more linked by troops, armoured fleets, which exploit, secure and expand this property. "The wcnig trees, not incin own, spoil my wcltbcsitz"; this word of the reigning ;oo year old Faust was the leitmotif which matured towards its end at the end of the 19th century, the end of which

What we are witnessing today is discovering, conquering, dominating the world, the imperialism of the white race.

This world imperialism had, as I said, many forms: it was empirically inventive, militaristic, technical, capitalist. These functions, which at first were closely linked to value, later became more and more specific, with the state and the conquering German, the scientist and the commander of battle, appearing almost entirely unrelated. And in the midst of the exploitation, organization, from century to century, a species of Luciferian world subjugation is developing more and more: the mediating, the stock exchange. In Amsterdam, in London, and Paris, those cells of present-day monetary and world domination arise which, not actively participating in the grandiose spectacle of a world globalization, but exploiting it, later became, thanks to the organized news association of world traffic, in a few points the actual centers of government of world politics. Nothing more characterizes the obvious decay of a major epoch than that the former discoverers, conquerors, in short, the masters, resign and give way to the intermediary, the merchant, the servant. The path goes from the Einzelcroberer to the concentrated dynastic state to the plutocratic parliamentary-democratic. The road to the downfall of this epoch has already begun; we are facing a chaos of a revolting well. Behind this chaos, however, shines as an eternally alto^ goal^ which has only now become perceptible to our eyes, the folkish state. . . .

r.

Sometimes in history there are growing forces whose strength is not even recognized by those who live with them, but when they are already in power, they are no longer attacked for fear of being crushed by them. To these forces belong the international stock exchanges, which, like polyps, today embrace all the states of the world with their sucking arms, control the entire world traffic, the instinct of speculation in contrast to the will of the conqueror as idols of others, mislead the peoples in the valuation of economic things by conscious lies, and have become masters of whole peoples as parasites. They now have their own world press or one dependent on them, they are served by the parliamentarians of all democratic states who are paid with their voting money, and the entire Marxist movement also serves them as a slumbering block against the still existing national traditions of the past and against the forces of a future that wants to be independent of them.

This stock exchange system would never have acquired such a distinctly international character without the ludentum. Even if the activity of intermediary, the pure monetary system, had brought with it a loosening from the native soil, the general ethnic rivalries would still have been stronger, if in every country, as if drawn by a magnet, the Jewish worlds of wanderers had not established themselves at the stock exchange squares. The present form of oil-sucking stock market and bank capitalism is demonstrably the product of the Jewish character. The old lies, as if this character had been forced upon the ludes, apart from their psychological narrow-mindedness, are also historically impeccable as such. Long before Christ, the ludians lived scattered throughout the known world, always at trading posts, at larawan headquarters, in port cities.

As early as the time of Christ, their Roman colonite is reported, which they "founded" on the banks of the Tiber, where the Phoenician and Greek Aaufcute landed, and from which they could not be driven out in spite of floods and epidemics. In Rome, as later in the other states of Europe, they enjoy all the rights of citizenship, but they are careful not to indulge in agriculture and similar things, which bring in little money. Attempts to force them to do so (as in Portugal and France) know how to thwart them: intermediary trade, trafficking in girls, slave trade, pawn and money business, this is the essence of Jewish activity from "Father Abraham" to Jacob Schiff. "Line nation of merchants and swindlers," said Laut, in the sober recognition of the original facts of Jewish nature. As well scattered over the world, but forming a racially

closed learning in every state, the essence of what must be called the Jewish state now appears, a conception which thereby acquires for us a completely different character. The Jews have never formed a vertically stratified volt, but always a horizontally bedded stratum that remains the same everywhere, with the striving to maintain themselves as such. The essence of this "state" requires others to take advantage of it. forces of a creative environment. A European state in the sense of a European state is therefore a contradiction in terms. International state means only a system of commercial centres.

It is easy to understand from this insight from the psychology of peoples, which is evident from the whole of history, that the world-conquering tendency of the peoples of Europe, which necessarily had in its wake important centres intended purely as mediation, must have had a magical influence on the Jews, if the wise political laws of exception had been repealed before the nineteenth century, we would have experienced the organized exploitation of the world much earlier. Thus the Jew first had to grow his way through economic influence to political power, a process which took place in world-historical proportions, first with the French Revolution of 1719, then 1M"> 1*7! and JGJ," he repeated. Today, the lord of the village is already dictating politics and the economy.



The machine, together with the strong growth of the European population, had given birth to the industrial city, the big city, and if the next generation was not to be allowed to emigrate, it was necessary to provide them with work and bread. The machine perfected itself, the century of technology began its present-day activity, destroying people and culture, underground in hollow shafts, in dirty corners of the cities, deprived of light and air, whole generations grew up, alienated from nature. They saw no meaning and no purpose in their work, they understood nothing of the essence of the product, which was supplied by value, on which they had only turned one and the same piece year in and year out; they understood their work only as a mechanical activity that secured their little life; the originally healthy combination of cause and effect, of judgments about the expediency and in expediency of a measure, such as that practised by the naturally grown peasant, atrophied more and more. . . . Out of this mood arose a dull indignation, justified in the depths of being, against the fate of the "ramp" of a stratum of society that had little or nothing to lose.

The emerging workers' movement has its absolute inner justification, and even if it later became in many cases a purely materialistic wage movement, the knowledge that it had been cheated out of a life by a cruel fate was and still is a moral value in its subconscious.

It is quite natural that it was in the dull fermenting mass that romantic "weltideen" was most likely to take root." Line knowledge, which does not extend beyond the very closest sphere of action, easily skips all intermediate links and is ready to believe in a distant goal, whether it be an organically attainable or only a brilliant will-o'-the-wisp. And just as in the port cities the rooms of the pleasure houses, which are well suited to the intoxicated sailors, appear as Lönigsburgen, and a dream shows him as the master of empires, so the idea of international communism arises before the eyes of a searching army of millions of workers. Line Masse, who could not have guessed the value of personality, allowed herself to be gifted with the "ideal" of a depersonalized world. And did not suspect that this was a glittering, empty phantom. The present time, when it was believed that he could be grasped, is the hour of bitter sufficiency and despair. This hour will decide whether this desperation will shatter a world, or whether a way out of the madhouse of Marxism into freedom can still be found.

Socialism was initially a romantic idea, the workers' movement a social power struggle. Through the Jew Karl Marx, this natural protest against an entire world was not ideologically founded and strengthened, but, on the contrary, the instincts of world-sucking capitalism and

the materialistic world-view were recognized as natural, albeit under brothel amplification. Since Marx and Lasalle, the workers' movement has become a struggle of the hungry capitalists against the rich, the "Lxpropriation of the Lxproprieateures", as the Jewish slogan puts it. For 70 years, therefore, this struggle has been taking place on the basis of the same capitalist-man-oriented world-view, and herein we can see the first prerequisites for the present fact that the "workers' leaders" represent exactly the same policy, exactly the same view of life, as the leaders of the plutocrats. Of course, the struggle for a dignified existence was justified, but the world-historical opportunity to give birth to a new ideal out of necessity was missed. The socialist workers' movement became capitalist Marxism, and the "liberation" movement became a new instrument of high finance. This is the fact that is now obvious to every non-blind person. The present distress will teach us to make amends for the crime committed against the German working class, and not only against them.

The march before 1914.

Much ink has already been spilled on the question of war guilt. Our enemies have slandered us in the most vile manner, and on the German side there is now also a considerable number of "defences" and indictments. Some blame Russian diplomacy, others are inclined to see France as the cause of the tremendous disaster. Well, there is a»

Nar: that Germany's opponents were being whipped forward under the sign of certain goals that seemed necessary to their national needs: Pan-Sinavist Russia stared as if hypnotized at the Bosphorus; to the Englishman, the destruction of the German naval and merchant fleet and the destruction of the German Colonial power were regarded as a godly work; the Frenchman, on the other hand, was intoxicated by the revenge and strove for the Rhine. ... Most writers agree on the synthesis of these national power drives, but no one asks whether they were not also in the service of one or more other world politics that went beyond them. And they must not raise this question, because this world policy prevailed and still prevails not only in the "great democracies of the West", but also over Germany. The international, national-Jewish stock exchange is an inviolable sanctuary, the power of which every political writer knows, but before which the vast majority cowardly close their eyes, because they are all somehow — business, political, social — dependent on the masters of the stock exchanges and big banks. Therefore, although one can write against "France," "England," "Russia," one must not say a word about the world bankers who have financed the greatest of all leagues, and who today have made all states liable to pay tribute to themselves as the beneficiaries of this crime.

For the first insight into today's world political processes is that not a single people has won this era, but that they have all lost it. With the exception of the Jew squatting in the headquarters of the states. Notwithstanding the achievement of the "English" goal and the destruction of Germany's fleets and aeolonias, England, formerly a creditor, has now become a debtor to the United States.

On the*. The report of the American Debt Commission, as already reported, was submitted by Harding to Longreß. He sets the principal sum of the British debt to be founded at 4074 thousand dollars. The up to the fd. Dec. sgrr expired interest not yet paid at an interest rate of 41/40/0 drg rsd 000 dollars. From this deduction are the payments made by Great Britain in the amount of so srd000 dollars. In his address to Mr. Longress, Harding endorsed the decision of the Debt Commission and stated that the agreement represented the first major step in the direction of a settlement of the international obligations arising from the World War. Harding paid tribute to the British Debt Investigation Commission, which, while there were many calls for the cancellation of the World War II debts, which were erroneously expected to promote peace, had come to America to recognize the validity of Britain's obligations.

In spite of the fact that France's troops are on the Rhine, it is in external and internal debts up to the Vhren. . . . States must pay interest on the loans graciously granted by the World Banks; in order to do this, the peoples must be subject to ever new taxes. After the victory, the "winners" and the de-sieglm v—omal have more to do than before the league.

The second insight is that the beneficiaries of today have been the "organizers of the revolution (and of the revolution). You can already feel it today

It is self-evident that international bankers, meeting in Rome or New-York, should decide whether a state should be deemed worthy of a loan, whether it should receive corn or not, that is, that stock exchange pirates should decide the fate of a hundred million peoples. The former Foreign Minister of Germany, Dr. von Rosenburg, once quite naively declared in the Reichstag that the most important thing that could be done was to win the confidence of the financial authorities, otherwise all would be lost, and the former Reich Chancellor Joseph Wirth (who wanted to stand "on the feits of the proletariat") praised us in a speech at Stuttgart the New-York thankful Jew Otto Hermann Lahn as a helper, one of the worst German agitators, a Knight of the French Legion of Honour, who had declared in Carnegie Hall that he was ashamed of every drop of German blood that rolled in his veins. ...

This now almost absolute domination of money was, as I have said, the trump card long before the reign of the Empire. The parliamentary elections in the Western democracies were paid for by the big banks, the press was run in a way that was convenient to them, and behind the warring soldiers of the various parties, their leaders ultimately formed only the officer corps of southern stock exchange warfare, even where the national interests of the various peoples were apparently promoted.

In France, England and America, things were clear and unambiguous. However, Germany and Russia posed a difficult problem in encircling the still healthy parts of Europe. If the traditionally friendly policy between Berlin and St. Petersburg continued, these powers were unassailable by the Entente. Ways and means had to be found to divide the States. Wilhelm II.'s vanity and the incompetence of his lancers gave a good opportunity for this, and the entire Jewish press (liberal and Marxist) did its part to intensify or provoke discord by its rant against tsarism. To this was added the undertaking of the Deutsche Bank with the Bagdad Railway, which was very skilfully explained by the hostile press and diplomacy to the effect that the conquest of Constantinople, desired by every Russian, was only possible by way of a roundabout route via Berlin. Bismarck had declared that Deutsche Bank should conduct its business in Asia, and that the policy of the Reich was not at its disposal. Later, however, the business of the Germans became decisive, Germany's policy was taken in tow by it, and world opinion proclaimed to us the absolute necessity of the development of Asia and Mesopotamia. Instead of taking advantage of the eternal quarrel between England and Russia on the Bosphorus, Germany made enemies of both parties.

This fact would also bring national Russianness into a perceptible contrast to Germany, since the latter claimed the Hagia Sophia as a Russian ecclesiastical shrine, but on the other hand also emphasized the economic necessity for Russia to have a free exit to the Mediterranean. The other sections of the Russian intelligentsia were hostile to both the Tsar and the Germans and either swore by parliamentarism as the only way to salvation (they cycled with the Jews Herzenstein and Winawer at the head) or were revolutionary Marxists who, although many had studied in Germany, were nevertheless declared enemies of "German militarism".

Thus there were many opportunities for enmity between Germany and Russia, and the Masonic ties between Russian ministers (Izvolsky, Milyukov) and French politicians (Clemenceau, Poincaré) perfected this game of world politics, which Wilhelm II and Nicholas II were in no way equal to.

But it was self-evident that anti-Semitic Russia would not be as thirsty to win as Germany in the Lampf, it had only to be a matter of promoting the process of bleeding to death between the two peoples. The world war had reached such proportions that Russian industry was unable to meet the needs of the vast army. Russia was dependent on fine "allies," the vast empire came under tutelage, and nothing crossed the Finnish frontier, Arkhangelsk or Vladivostok into the country without the stamp of a plenipotentiary of the Entente. But most of

the equipment came from America. At the head of all the industries of the United States was the Jew Bernard Baruch. The work "The Jews among the Entente Leaders", published by the English Jews at the beginning of the year, says of the office he heads: "This office is not only an agency for production, but is also an intermediary of the (i.e. all!) Allied runs and it effectively controls the supply of the world with the most important material». Mr. Baruch has indeed perfected (!) Right of determination over all (!) industries of the United States." In addition to Baruch, however, was Jacob Schiff, after whose death (in 1920) Jewish newspapers triumphantly proclaimed that he had financed Japan's protest against anti-Semitic Russia and the Revolution of 1917. On Wilson's side, however, the Zionist and Dbcrrichter Brandeis sat in Washington as the next adviser...

In England, after Ritchener's death, the Jew Montague took his place as Minister of Munitions, while the Jew was R. Nathan Th«f of the Secret Service, and the Jew was Nathan Lhef of the Explosives Division. In 18th century, the Jewish Minister of Finance, Lucien Lloz, decided on the use of French funds (in Germany, Walter Rathenau sat in an eon-like position as Bernard Baruch in America).

It was clear that, in consequence of this state of affairs, the Russians would often have to attack without guns or ammunition. The Allies even went so far as to demand that the Tsar exert direct influence on his military operations, which he refused.

These backgrounds of today's world politics must be clarified if one does not want to be misled by the numerous publications in which the 8ragm of the guilt and the outcome of the struggle are dealt with today.

The aim of the world stock market was the annihilation of Germany and Russia, to which the political parties and the press of the West were just as attuned as the political circles of Germany, influenced by the Jewish banking power. In the West, unconditional victory was preached by whipping up all national passions, and in Germany the luden press also sang "God, Aeaiser, Fatherland," but only as long as the Russian Tsarina still existed. This was overthrown and replaced by "a judophile, then purely Jewish, government, when the peace shawms were intensified.

"Briedtns" conferences were convened and "understanding" was lied about. The lie of the German "guilt" for the Äriege crept into the trenches with the help of black-red-gold printed \$lugbUttcni, "Briedens"rcsolutions were hung as necessary, until in the German army the belief wavered that they were fighting for a good cause. Then came the final blow: with the help of deluded workers, the Jewish Stock Exchange staged the revolution of November 1. g:r.

And at the conference of Versailles, the financial experts were the major Jewish bankers: Warburg, Solomonsohn, Melchior, Aquarius, and a host of other Hebrews.

The Jew Walter Rathcnau, founder of the notorious Liegtsgegesellschaft, billionaire, a big capitalist of the purest water, became the real "head of the new 8reistaatc", the saint also of the entire "workers' press". The stock market had won. Not quite yet. The Bolshevik campaign of extermination in Russia and the policy of refilling in Germany took care of the rest. The final blow is being diplomatically "initiated, which will lead to a new clash. The German problem is to have a "German" government by then.

Das Ausammenspiel bis 1918.

It is necessary, after surveying the whole course of history, to illustrate it by means of a few samples. The driving motive of the individual democratic and Marxist politician and writer cannot always be clearly discerned. Many a man has been honestly convinced of the correctness of his views, even if usually only those people who would otherwise have sunk back into nothingness — without the support of the party — or directly unscrupulous political intriguers reach important posts.

At the end of the day, as I have said, all national fervour was stirred up, and Marxism wholeheartedly joined the governments of the plutocracies of the West. The French Marxist Albert Thomas became Minister of Munitions; the American labor leader Samuel Gompers (Jew) traveled to all countries in order to consolidate the "Covenant of Eight" between the countries; the Belgian socialist Vandcrvelde became minister in the Lriegskabinctt Lönig Alberts with the slogan victory or defeat.

It is true that the stock exchange and Marxism in Germany set up patriotic singers against Russia (Lisner-Aeosmanovsky was at that time a veritable agitator), but the Jewish-Western Gldsdckdmokratcn were raptured in the highest rapture. On -3 July ?9j7 the "forward" wrote:

"The German people, in order to pass upright from this country into the 8 countries, need a representation of the people that is worthy of them, a parliament that is equal to the other parliaments of the world (!!) and stand on an equal footing."

This longing for the victory of Western lorrupcion was expressed by the Jew 8tiedrich Stampfer, spiritual director of the Marxist Zentralblatt, as follows:

"Never (!) It can be important for us to create German counterparts to the Thomas and Vandervelde, who don't want to hear anything about the 8rieden.

as long as Alsace-Lorraine is not French. German Socialist Ministers, whose aim is not limited to pure defence without fuss and without phrases, would have been <!!) days as morally and politically impossible."

A French Marxist would probably have gone to prison for such words, but the German government later appointed Mr. Stampfer's comrades to the government as ministers of "understanding." While the Entente did not defeat all internal political disputes, the Wilhelmstrage allowed itself to be intimidated by the Jewish stock exchange and Marxist press, which took advantage of eye-political difficulties to carry out internal political blackmail. The "vorwärts" whistled on -o. July sg?7:

"The development is steering towards the formation of a parliamentary government of national defense. It will bring us the peace we need to be able to live as a free Volk among free peoples." Later on, some of these helmsmen were seen at work: on the resolution of the United States. July -9-7. Philipp Scheidemann spoke pathetically: "Gentlemen! Imagine if such a resolution as we are passing were to be introduced in the House of Commons and answered by the Ranzler there in the same way as it has been answered here today — tomorrow the negotiations could begin." In England, no munitions were prepared, but a war of extermination was called. The Archbcr-cr-Schcidemannschcn ^ricdensresolutions fitted perfectly into the gentlemen's loncept, especially when the same Schcidemann announced in the same breath with the above words: "The truth is that we can no more bring this rule to an end by military means than our opponents can."

The Lciborgan of the Bavarian Marxists, the "Munich Post", resolutely declared \$0. July jg|7):

"Now there is only one policy, and that is not the politics of the mask, but that of the true face. The first was the policy of the Empire, the second is and can only be the policy of peace. By expressing as loudly as possible our desire to put an end to the slaughter of peoples, while respecting our rights and honour, we must awaken and strengthen similar tendencies among other peoples until they unite with ours to form a single stream of great national aspiration. The others are wearing masks too! By abandoning our own, we want to compel others (!!) to reveal theirs as well. And then it will turn out that there are very few on this globe who, in order to satisfy their ambition, their thirst for revenge, their drive for enrichment, wish for a continuation of the Äriege, while hundreds of millions no longer know any other thought than that of an end to all these horrors, when the masks fall, the Ärieg also ends."

There may have been only a few like them, but they dominated world politics, which the "Munich Post" concealed, but at the same time again squirted a drop of that poison which awakened the belief that one could disarm one's death by self-emasculatation.

Your "work" went on. Instead of a story, the data from the "German Revolutionary Almanac 1919" may be used here, which contains contributions by Schcidemann, Lautsky, Hasse, Jacobsohn, wolffcnstcin, Großwonn, etc.

19-4. 4 December: ... Rejection of the Rriegskredite by Rarl Liebknecht in the Reichstag ...

; .ai-. 47 January: First appearance of the Spartacus letters. -. Mai Rarl Liebknecht tries to prevent soldiers from leaving for the Aont at the Potsdam train station. Speech.at Potsdamer Platz... May to June: "Hungarian demonstrations" in various cities in Germany. (Note the quotation marks next to the word: "Hungarian demonstrations"!) June—July: Distribution of revolutionary leaflets in Germany and at the honten... Summer: 8lugblätter calling for a strike are distributed in major cities in Germany. June 4*—30: Mass strikes in Berlin and Brunswick ammunition factories. September 40: The first issue of the secretly distributed magazine "Spartacus" is published. (Bcdmke: 19-öl) r; October: 8nedrich Adler shoots the Austrian Prime Minister Count Stürgkh in Vienna...

-917: jb.—April 17: Great strikes in the Lriegsindustricntren... In addition, the appearance of printed agitation material from abroad... (II) Summer: Revolutionary Agitation in the Navy. Disobedience on the ships of the Nordsce station. November: Beginning of Russian-Bolshevik agitation on the Eastern Front and in the interior of Germany (I).

-9)r. January: intensified revolutionary Entente propaganda in the interior and on the Western Front through 8lugblatt smuggling (I) and 8>icger drops... 44 January: First mass political strikes in Germany; This is the first time that labour councils have made a public appearance (I) ... 7 October: Imperial conference of the Spartacus group in Gotha. The formation of workers' and soldiers' councils is decided for immediate in all places where such councils do not yet exist (I) ... Military agitation, r; October: Beginning of the purchase of arms in the Independents (rifle pistols and ammunition) with Russian funds (I) ... ö. November: ... Handing over four million roubles by the Russian Ambassador Joffe to the Independent Oscar (without for the purposes of the German revolution ... (I). .

Thus, the dagger was sharpened, which was fired on November 9 j9; * to fight" in the back of the German people. A few words from the Novcmbev leaders should be noted here:

"I openly confess that a complete victory of the Reich would not correspond to the interests of Social Democracy." (Strübel, "Vorwärts" re- daktur and member of the Prussian House of Representatives on 43.8cbruar ISIS). .

"From the beginning of the 19>s onwards, we have worked systematically for the revolutionation of the Aotte." (The Jew Haase, chairman of the Scemannsbund on 3». August)9)9)

"In fact, quite a number of my 8rcunde, who sit in the executive council, have been preparing the revolution since)9)ö. We also worked on the 8ront." (Lcdebour, December 7, "9)4 in the Imperial Conference of Councils.)

"\$3 can tell you that the preparations ^ir revolution were made as early as the year /\$j 6." (Richard Müller, at the R. Congress of Councils on December 1, 1911.)

"At the time when Austria and Germany were at odds with the Entente, it was the duty of Social Democracy to be Ententists and to create illusions about the Entente." (Jew Dr. Otto Bauer, at the Vienna International Socialist Congress in March -Ar;.)

"The German revolution was made by the fear of the front... The masses, who in the November days "revolted" against the old regime, were not driven by any economic or political idea..." ("Forward," January r. -grs.)

"Up to a certain day, Germany was the greatest and strongest military power of the World War: a moment stretched the loogie to the ground: but the mortal wound did not come from without, it came from within..." («Arbeiterzeitung», main newspaper of the Social Democrat Dster«reiche, approx. MLr; 1919.)

That is why the "Bavarian" Marxist wmdelin Thomas was later able to exclaim in a mocking manner: "The stab in the back of the German army was the happiest stab in the back of the revolutionary proletariat."

To open "high treason" the "Vorwärts" on the ro. "October 191," who on this day wrote a word which is already known, but which can never be repeated enough, and which our children and children of the Lindes still have to learn by heart, if they want to understand the spirit out of which the November Republic was born. The central organ of Friedrich Lbert's party wrote: "Germany shall — it is our firm will — to abolish its Lriego flag forever (!), without having brought it home victorious for the last time."

One of the most vile falsifications of the all-Fudic press was the combination of German nationalism and capitalist chauvinism. Through this trick, the Jewish Stock Exchange, with the help of its Marxist accomplices, had succeeded in creating a connection of ideas that left their activities as hyenas of the battlefield completely in the dark. Many of our comrades are still in the dark about this falsification, but the völkisch movement, especially the National Socialist, deserves the merit of having shed light on the cooperation between the Jewish plutocracy and the Marxist leadership. In 1919 a book was published by one of the principal shareholders of the November Republic, which openly described in more detail all the preparatory measures and a number of leaders; r" is "From the Workshop of the German Revolution" by Emil Barth. Since, under pressure from the unmasked November rulers, it has now all but disappeared from the Book of Trade, I shall quote it more often, since it comes from one of the central organizers of direct action, who, as one of the first six "people's deputies," formed the new government of the republic full of beauty and dignity.

At the same time, "Herr Barth, a narrow-minded but fanatical rascal, indulges in hyperbole when he talks about world-liberating socialism, but the inculcated "world-view" which became the leitmotif of the whole November Republic breaks through: "Let us want socialism," says Barth, "the expropriation of expropriation."

-ann, etc.". This is the world-view of the envious, hungry lapi- talist in contrast to the well-fed, rich one, and therefore all the more the spirit of the "alven system"! And in his inaugural address to the revolutionary Vbmen, Barch confessed: "Only when you clearly realize that you have to burn all bridges behind you, that you have not only to tear any patriotic feeling out of your hearts, but also to persecute it with your hatred..."

The "8rankf. Ztg.", however, which — when the paper later began to turn — turned into a "national united front," neighed on November 1 after the deed had been completed: "The national idea has consciously (!!) did not cooperate." And on December 2 -g-r she added drunk with joy: "We will not recall the Prussian state that was. The powers that have hollowed it out from within have done thorough and, by all accounts, permanent work (!) have been delivered." With these words of the leading paper of the Marxist-plutocratic November Republic, the still

agitated legend of the defense of the November heroes, as if the revolution had been the result of the military collapse and not, conversely, the latter the effect of the pacifist-treacherous work of undermining permitted by Bethmann, had to be put to rest once and for all. For further clarification, there may be only one report here on the speech of the King of the Seivls, Lisner-Rosmanowsky, which the All-Allied Paper, out of triumphant vanity, surely carried out: "Lisner emphasizes" the idea, spread beyond the borders, that the German revolution was merely a triumph of military collapse, ... Be wrong. In no other country has there been so much work against the Lrieg as in Germany. The revolutionary current, which was supposed to set a goal for the Ärieg, had long existed and had increasingly taken hold of the working class as well as the intellectuals. (8rankf. Ztg. of November 23 -g-d.)

This cry of triumph confirms Emil Barth's work word for word. First of all, a political organization, the election of "trustworthy" Gbleute, verbal and eight>leaf propaganda, the formation of shock troops, the raising and distribution of arms, strikes, demonstrations, and then — open revolt, that was what was laid out in the workshop of the revolution. And what did Mr. Barth promise his followers) Now the same thing that his Jewish teachers had put into his little brain! He said in the speech already quoted (on November 2 -g-t): "We are 8 riedcnsbringcrl And 8riedeno" To be bringers is our first and most sacred duty, because by nothing we can make an equally powerful moral conquest for socialism, because by this means we can take the sympathy of the Entente peoples by storm, and because the Entente governments cannot impose reprisals against the 8 peoples because of internal political resistance. Be clear that both are necessities for us: the sympathy of the Entente peoples is our bread, but the friendly attitude of the Entente governments is light and air to us.

A week later came the dictation in the forest of Lompidgnc, which was taken by the "mostly cheerfully shining" Erzbergcr, as Barch says. Barch, strongly supported by Erzberger, advocated unconditional

Acceptance of this "friendly attitude" of Marshal Foch "in the hope of the coming "sympathy of the peoples". We know them well enough. She expressed herself in the confession of the French Brothers of Solidarity that the Versailles Convention was far too lenient and in her later approval of Poincard's incursion into the Ruhr area. The Belgian Marxist Vandervelde later declared that he could do nothing for Versailles, that it was the fault of the Germans, who had signed it, that he had only had to represent the interests of his country. Barth's self-defilement was not understood abroad.

The main argument on which the later novembrings "relied" was the common lie that Germany, or rather the government of Kaiser Wilhelm, was to blame for the Äriege. The Marxists, democrats and other pacifists, always with the friendly assistance of the Centre, played wonderfully into the hands of enemy propaganda, which, of course, disseminated millions of similar "admissions" coming abroad. Bethmann's "injustice to Belgium," the Marxist-Jewish pamphlets, the writings of Lichnowsky ("My London Mission"), Grelling's (J'ac- cuse), Mühlson's ("because I am a German"), etc., were happily countered and thrown into the trenches of the German soldiers with Rommentarcn.

When the German people had been taken by surprise, the first Minister-President of Bavaria of the new era — Salomon Lisner-Bosmanowsky — took the floor for the following "frank" (Franks. Ztg.) Explanation: "I have published the "Gehcimakten" about the origin of the Briege, not in order to enlighten the Entente, which has known all these things for a long time, but the German Volk must finally know to whom it owes the 41/2 years. I can say that Bavaria has gained in prestige abroad in recent weeks. Yesterday I received a radio message from Agent Havas, from which it can be seen that my publications are in the desired sense (. Understanding with the Entente')."

This was the greatest deception that has ever been inflicted on the German people. Eisner's "Publications" were published in huge numbers throughout the world's press, with the explanation that now that a German Prime Minister himself had admitted Germany's guilt on the basis of the files, the whole debate was finally closed. The Germans all over the world and at home themselves became wavering, but the pro-German neutrals also had their mouths closed thanks to the Eisner and Ron varieties. No one wanted to believe that a prime minister could falsify files. In the meantime, this has been documented and notorious in court (cf. Bayer. Documents edited by Pius Durr, from which everything is only too clear by juxtaposing the real texts and Eisner's "changes.")

The Entente, however, drew the conclusion from the shameful and lying confession of guilt for itself and its peoples that Germany must now be punished all the more, and that this punishment was morally justified in every respect. Eisner's "revelations" were shouted in the faces of the German delegation in Versailles (as Frhr. v. Lersner confirmed) every day, and the world atmosphere they helped to create contributed to the break-in into the Ruhr region, to the imposition of "sanctions", to the brutal rape of the German people in the name of "justice".

The "8rankf. Atg.", which can no longer speak of German "guilt" in view of the fact that hundreds of studies have been carried out in recent years (she says today that Germany is "not solely to blame"), is a word that has never been forgotten. She wrote on 7 December: "The German revolution has taken over from the old regime the terrible task of bringing to justice its crimes (!!) and liquidate their consequences."

On November 6, Liener-Losmanowsky issued the following appeal in the "Münchener Post":

"The first acts of the revolutionary government have produced significant successes.

The leading men of the Entente speak differently after the revolution than before. Our appeal to the world democracy did not go unheard. The armament standstill conditions have been considerably reduced. The spirit of the patriots (!!) that led the French Republic speaks today with human understanding and trust. America promises the vanquished 8th to ease the

terrible transition by supplying food, we hope that we will also succeed in gaining the supply of raw materials, we have today the confidence that, thanks to our policy, which is as revolutionary as it is prudent, our idea, expressed in that note to the Entente, is ripening towards its fulfilment, that the League of Nations must be formed in the joint work of the Ainde to overcome the disturbance of the Empire."

Then new promises:

"It seems impossible to carry out socialist organization in a single national area of the world economy. We believe, therefore, that only after the 8th century, when the single League of Nations World Democracies have been formed, can the indispensable socialization be carried out through the decisive influence of the proletarian International, which has risen up in new power, in the joint work of the peoples of the earth."

The celebrated patriots were poincarS, Llömenccau, 8och. These representatives of the Jewish stock exchange, of unbridled militarism and private capitalism, were supposed to allow socialization

The revolt against the German Reich began with the denial of the people, it was deepened with self-defilement and the alliance with the corrosive Hebrewism, it was staged with the help of today's obvious lies and falsifications, and through humiliations of the most unheard-of kind, the Növcember Republic ekes out its existence — servile outwardly, brutally inwardly. With the awakening to the national sense of honour and with the knowledge of betrayal, it will one day sink into the sad darkness from which it has emerged. . . .

The Fulfillment Policy!.

When the Treaty of Versailles was presented to Germany, the Marxist comrades were not in the dark about its nature. Scheidemann's words about the hand that should wither are well known, Ebcrst declared in the name of the government that we would be dishonourable if we signed the shameful piece. The German people were thus faced with two possibilities: either to have their moral backbone broken and to humiliate themselves, or else to confront the Entente with the necessity of occupying the whole of Germany and taking everything for itself except every piece of cattle. The November gentlemen, in spite of all their gesticulation, decided in favor of the first case. This resulted in the "honest policy of fulfilment", that sad saying no, which in the end always ended with a pitiful yes and amen: Spa, London, Paris, Wiesbaden, Geneva, Genoa, these names denote a path of deepest German humiliation, a policy of white-bleeding, which can never be separated from the general policy of the world b-rsc and the policy of Marxism (and the Centre) in Germany, and thus not from the misery of the German people.

The whole problem cannot be rolled up here. If we bear in mind that the aim of our enemies is the destruction of our national power of resistance and the deduction of interest from our people, a few samples are sufficient to characterize the essence of things.

The Paris ultimatum of March sgrr stated, among other things, about the Reich budget: "In this respect, the Reparations Commission calls upon the German Government to examine the possibility of adopting a system according to which the tax rates would automatically increase according to the future increase of the German government's debt to the Reichsbank or after the diminution of the circulation of the mark on the inner-German market!" With regard to external loans, it is stated: "Should the liquidation of a part of Germany's debt by such loans not be obtained within a reasonable period of time, the German Government, in cooperation with the Reparations Commission, shall examine the necessary measures to effect a payment in Lapital by other means, in particular by "a levy on the movable and immovable (II) real values of Germany" (O.A.Z. No. ; SG v. Rs. March fgrr).

These are propositions which clearly illuminate certain ultimate goals for every seer, but about which the Marxist press has been silent, silent because otherwise the greatest of all frauds would have become visible. Year after year, this press has lied to the German worker that it is

quite indifferent whether he is sucked dry by the German or English or French lapitalist, and therefore the victory or defeat of the state is not important, but only the victory of the "Workers' International".[^] This presentation has concealed the fundamental fact that in the event of unjustified treatment on the part of the Reich German, the worker will be deprived of a political party. There was even the possibility of a revolution, but in the case of the transfer of the coal mines, goods and industries to the Americans, the English and the French, all this

i) In August, the revered Marxist leader Franz Mehring wrote in the Bremen Dürgerzeitung: "... If the German Reich is victorious, then its propertied Llassen will be all the more powerful and its working Llassen all the more powerless, then the traditions of 1st3 and 1st70 would come, invoked only by the German« Social Democracy. (According to "Neue Ztg." of ,». September zgrrr.) At the congress of the M.S.P. of zgrrr, however, Mr. Sollmann said: "We do not deal with Faure and Sb-n, but with poincarö (the . Patriots', as Eisner said! v.v.) and the German workers (!), not (!) the Lapitalists, pay the bill for what is imposed on us."

Above all, however, the German workers are paying for the fraud of their leaders and making fine posts.

It would have to be almost impossible, for any outrage at the usurpated rights of foreign syndicates would automatically have several foreign policy consequences for the \$ o l g t. ^j,, a strike would be ridiculous in the face of the gigantic capitalist power; it would close the factories in Germany, and the starving German worker would have to give in if he did not again resort to the means which his leaders had given him by their "work" of \$9x4—/g; To take up arms, to give rise to the will of national defence. Nature does not allow itself to be mocked, and the millions who once followed the slogans of November 9 will one day again be faced with the either-or. Hopefully, then, with leaders other than those possessed by the November Republic today.

True to the direction taken, the Paris ultimatum was accepted with alacrity and further "honest fulfilment" was promised. The Frankfurter Börsenblatt said (No. r; 9; ; grs) full of scorn: "Politics has spoken (blocked by the "Fr. Ztg."!). It has not yet heeded the admonitions of economic necessities. But it has become more moderate (!). Progress (!) has been made, although the direction of reason has not yet been taken. If one draws from the figures after the armistice a line over London according to yesterday's decision (!), which is the provisional arrangement for ^922, the picture of a descending Curve emerges. Reason (!) is gaining ground, but it has not yet won the Lampf, we will pay. Because by trying to fulfill the obligations imposed on us (!) faithfully (!), we are the best way to prove how we are doing in terms of our performance." For the "next few weeks", the Frankfurt woman held out the prospect of a "certain rest", but then she concluded: "but if an obstruction (!) of the German Government and its organs', then we are in danger of the shortfall being claimed in foreign currency. For the rest, the Reparations Commission "decided.

The Berliner Börsenblatt under the Marxist mask, however, sneered as follows: "If one does not want to take the path that leads to a complete abolition of Germany's state independence — and one cannot take it — then Germany's debt relationship to the Allies must be reduced as soon as possible to a normal (!) It must be done as is customary in a healthy business life (!), i.e. there must be an end to the system of forced execution and the barely (!) still disguised debt bondage." (forward No. \$3», -grr.)

The forced executions are imposed on us by parliaments, which the same all-southern "forward" had praised to us — as shown — as exemplary! So the Jew Ruttner also rejected a resistance; grr for the German worker. He concealed the fact that we would get into even worse debts by giving in. . . .

The Munich Post, for its part, began the era of a demand which demanded nothing more and nothing less than the abandonment of the sovereignty of the German government, with the words: "what is needed above all is calm consideration," then mocked the "first shock" of the parties in Berlin, before cynically continuing: "The Ion trolls about our miserable financial

conditions can be fulfilled, if it is carried out in a form that is permissible in Europe. Germany is not an Oriental

The state, whose revenue and expenditure account would have to be checked for correctness, but it needs the good (!) Council is not to be despised. Financial experts of the Ententtt, wttnnsieüber die Richtlinitnunsenstr(!) To discuss tax policy together with the Reich authorities, to oppose the financial policy of the French bayonets more effectively than we could ever dare. This kind of controle as a testimony to our honest will to fulfill would not have been of any use to us. Humiliatingly, it would root out the chief cause of our distress, the distrust of France, and clarify and calm our political relations with France." (M. p. No. 70, rgrr.)

There has hardly ever been anything more vile to offer our people: the "financial experts" who determine the policy of France as well, who hold the French armies as their means of exerting pressure, whose signature is written on the ultimatum to be discussed, that they should oppose the French! But the Marxist organ, which once blew a revolution against the German Reich, finds "nothing humiliating!" in the Lontrol of foreign financial bandils, how "France's" mistrust was torn out "by the roots", we saw in the Luntrolle of foreign financial bandils. January jg«, when the Ruhr area was occupied...*)

There is another side to the question of absolute financial domination, which Adolf Hitler repeatedly emphasized in his speeches: if the foreign Aeapital "participates" in our industry, it also sends its representatives to all the plants. These representatives would now be nothing more than informers, who would immediately report to London and Paris any attempt, any invention that might be likely to strengthen the German power of resistance. A money-center under foreign eons would make any financing of national funds impossible, the desired "privatization," i.e., the sale of the Reich Railways to foreign and domestic financiers, would mean the final paralysis, anyone who examines the events even superficially today knows that day by day we are getting closer and closer to the situation where in all our industries, financial institutions, etc., in addition to the Hebrews living in Germany, there are still Englishmen, French and Ainerikancr sit as employees or as sole beneficiaries of the stock exchange.

At first they reached for the gold. The "Frankfurter Zeitung", which is in Jewish hands (as the "Central Association of German Citizens of Jewish Faith" itself admitted through its organ), wrote after it had mumbled about currency devaluation, loans, etc.:

"If we want to save ourselves, we must ask ourselves whether we are not capable of stopping this source of evil."

"But the only reserves we have left today for this purpose is the gold stock of the Reichsbank.

1) Oiefelbe Zeitung, which / p; 7 of, Understanding-Sake France" under Poincarös' presidency and to say who swore on the International, threw on jt. "This poincarö, in which there is absolutely no 'humanly reconciling', is the idol for nine tenths of all Frenchmen, and the other tenth quarrels about why he cannot be a fine idol either."

To tear it to shreds is certainly a difficult decision. But after all, even this stock of gold - the Reichsbank - is not an 8etic table before which one has to lie in the dust in adoration. It's supposed to serve the economy, that's its purpose. And so the problem arises: whether it would be possible to make enough foreign currency available to the economy in the next few months by using this gold stock, for example by procuring foreign currency in exchange for its pledge, to cover the deficit and thereby put a stop to further devaluation of the mark. The question is of the utmost seriousness: in the months of June and July there has already been an attempt to levy considerable foreign exchange taxes from the stock of the Reich Treasury, and yet the only thing that has been experienced is that these amounts of foreign currency thus deposited seeped into the economy without any impression. This measure, therefore, should not be taken alone, but should be combined with another, namely, by simultaneously issuing an internal gold bond, thereby creating for the Rapital a stable lending opportunity, which would deprive it of the disastrous incentive to purchase foreign currency for

investment purposes. Even then, the numerical bases still had to be examined very closely. But this must be done as quickly as possible and with the utmost readiness for courageous action. Inaction leads us to ruin, and we are little removed from its summit." (October 6, 1922, Abendblatt.)

So, Michel, out with the gold of the Reichsbank, out with a golden ring and watches, so that everything can go out to the Jews of Paris, London and New York. Deliver what you have left after the borrowing diaper of the Rriegszeit. why do you need the 8ctable of gold, Israel knows how to handle it better. And when gold and precious stones are out, let chaos ensue. The big rats will have abandoned the ship, but their deluded troops will take care of the extermination of Germanism...

four days after this essay (on jo. October >922) of the Dörschnzeitung was followed by the "Vorwärts" with an editorial on the same subject, which concluded thus:

"The dollar is almost at sso". A billion marks of gold lies idly in the races of the Reichsbank and does not contribute to the support of the currency. This is an intolerable uprising. The government must devote its last energies to finally halting the fall of the mark. Nor must it allow itself to be deterred by the subjective judgement of men whose thoughts and feelings are caught up in the conditions of the pre-war period, and who pursue a useless prestige policy with the gold treasure."

It will be admitted that the meaning of this is exactly the same as in the "8rankfurter Zeitung". The gentlemen and their wives arm in arm. "All of Israel together!")

>) In this context, a Jewish mockery is the "B. Z. am Mittag" of 1 «. June tgr». It was once said that it was a patriotic duty to donate one's gold to the (private!) Reichsbank. Today, the ludenblatt sneers in the following "sketch":

It is not known how much German gold was "deposited" at Mendelssohn's in Amsterdam, Zurich or London by the fulfilment policies never to be seen again. In any case, considerable quantities. The mark, however, continued to fall into the abyss. Then came the rent-mark, which takes 2"/o of the German substance as cover. Of course, the same stock market circles continue to work on their downfall in order to buy them up cheaply. At the same time that these lines are being written, however, one is on the verge of "legalizing" the rule of foreign money. The well-known "experts" have on 21. In January 1924 at Paris, the foundation of a German gold bank was declared to be necessary. According to the Lommuniqüö, this bank is to receive the "metal, reservc and foreign currencies which are in the hands of German nationals without economic need. In addition, foreign Kapital is to be involved in the establishment of this bank." (Münchener Neueste Nachrichten of January 22, -924.)

This is clear: what Michel has left in the way of clocks and silverware is to be transferred to the new bank — for the "good of the state", of course. In addition, foreign money from the stock exchangers and the interest rate has been strengthened again by a few degrees, and new Latvians have been invested in the German people.

The German government, however, had already declared through Dr. Luno that it would even make its police available to guarantee the honest policy of compliance.

The discussion of this all-round stock exchange plan is not a matter of the imaginations of a persecution-mad folkish, but of sober knowledge of the driving eras of today's world politics.

Some may want to familiarize the German people more with the "justification" of the "historical borders of France" ("voss. Ztg."), the others rave more about the "Anglo-Saxon world domination" ("Franks. Ztg.") and openly say that we (!) should rejoice if "order came back into the world. These are only minor shades. But never has the fundamental idea of the subjugation of Germany been advocated in a more impudent way than on *. February -922 by the "Franks. Ztg.", the mainstay of the November Republic. She wrote, after describing French concerns:

Of deserts, L a m e l n and dreams.

The British captain, Angus Buchanan, recently undertook a film tour of the Sahara on behalf of the British Museum.

Very strenuous, out of 22 lamels, 3 succumbed; efforts. It has been shown once again that man can endure more than the lame.

On his return, Buchanan said that the privations had been appalling. But the night would have compensated her with beautiful dreams. He himself once dreamed of lobster maponnaise.

Well, they say that dreams always have their origin in thoughts that you occupy yourself with during the day.

We Germans can trace the English captain's mental and physical torments.

Our existence is also strenuous and rich in deprivation, how large the percentage of lamels is that are already inferior to it is probably not statistically determinable.

There are still a lot of people walking around with iron chains that say, "I gave gold for iron."

But the thing about dreams is true.

I dreamed of potato pancakes the other day.

"But it may well happen that both — the peaceful citizen who wants to enjoy fine pensions undiminished, and the profitable politician who dreams of the world domination of his armies — are in truth only the tool of a third group: the tool of that small but everywhere (!) powerful layer of special interests, since the ideologues of politics and the means of power of their country find nothing but methods for the pursuit of economic-imperialist traps. whose enforcement, dressed up with national phrases, is intended above all to bring profit and expansion of power to themselves. One would be thoroughly misjudging the driving forces behind the Ruhr action if one overlooked these economic-imperialist traps in the background.

"The Lampf, to put it bluntly in the light, is about Germany's aeolonization. Germany, before which Briège was not uninvolved in this imperialist policy of the great powers, is

today decisively (!!) the object of this imperialist striving, which now plays a role in all the political power politics of the states. Our state powerlessness and our gigantic increase in demand for lapital imports due to the obligation to pay reparations gives foreign countries the weapons for this."

Here, then, at first of all, it is coldly admitted what the völkisch Germans have been proving for years: - But lest one should believe that the Frankfurters!" want to rebel against the trust of the German people, it goes on to say:

"In the years since our military incursion, long journeys in Germany have expressed a fierce fear of everything that looked like "foreign infiltration." They failed to recognise that foreign infiltration is widespread (! Dimensions of our inevitable» (! Destiny (!) was (was, so from time immemorial! D.V.) — and that not every foreign invasion is in itself fatal for us, but that, on the contrary, it is important to steer it into harmless channels as far as possible."

Thus the November Republic has finally been exposed, by its triumphant spokesmen themselves. It is no wonder that democracy and Marxism are so loyal to the Reich.

The betrayal of the Ruhr area.

With the loss of Silesia and the invasion of the Ruhr by the French, the fulfilment politicians operated when stronger forces came forward in Bavaria or elsewhere in the Reich to put a stop to this Lata« stanza policy. In the name of the unity of the Reich, it was possible to silence them, whereby provincial parliaments and governments were careful not to ever ask the people for their opinion on the most important and fundamental problems. Thus, at first, we lost flourishing parts of Upper Silesia. This was indeed an open blow to the fist of the Jewish Geneva League of Nations (cf. my book "The Elders of

Zion and Jewish economic policy") in the face of the November Republic, which was ready to be fulfilled. However, the latter quickly regained its composure and the German representative, the half-Jew Schiffer, considered the opportunity appropriate to declare openly in the Reichstag after him: "The time has come to rebuild the bridges between the peoples that the Ärieg has destroyed"...

The people were reassured, and the November republicans continued to fulfill. And they always fulfilled with the help of the same tactics. In the case of any demand, the enormity of which was revolted by the whole people, it was assured that its fulfillment was impossible. Then "considerations" would be introduced, further the assumption would be presented as the lesser evil, the consequences of rejection would be painted in the blackest consequences. The proponents of rejection are insulted as anti-Reich agitators. Here's an example.

end of January -gr; The most outrageous demands for extortion came from Paris. The "Vorwärts" wrote about this on 3. February:

"The German government that accepts the Paris proposals will not be found. Such a government would contradict the opinion of the whole of Germany. in the whole of Germany there is no one who thinks these proposals are feasible."

But when the ultimatum arrived later, at the beginning of May, he wrote "forward" on May 4:

"The acceptance of the ultimatum will be the lesser evil, if it is foreseen that we shall be able, with the utmost effort, to comply with his demands (which were still unfulfillable on February 1) for at least a few years... If, however, a calm, sober examination of the demands placed upon us shows that in the next few months we will fall by the wayside in our attempt to fulfil them, and then we will have to suffer what we wanted to avoid by accepting them, then we must endure the inevitable in the thought that the expected adversity always looks worse than what has already been met.

For a few more days the followers are held up by anointing. Then it hcigt on *. May 192;:

"So how we are supposed to bear the burdens that the financial diktat imposes on us in the long run is not to be seen. But it must also be seriously examined whether the occupation of the Ruhr region would not worsen the economic situation even more rapidly, would increase unemployment even more than an attempt to begin to meet the financial budget."

And the next day the "Vorwärts", who did not know how to "find" a government on the Pcbniar, writes without a care in the world:

"May we say yes if we consider the economic demands of the ultimatum to be unfulfillable? The answer to this question is as follows: The ultimatum does not demand of us an economic report, but certain actions, we are to pay interest on millions of gold marks at 5 per cent and with ; We are to pay billions a year, and an amount equal to the value of a quarter of our exports. The question is not whether we will be able to do this in ten, fifty, or twenty years, the question is how long we can endure it in order to avoid the death-blow now and wait for a better world competition."

Thus, subjugation had once again become a "necessity of the state". Now, however, note the following remarks of the same "forward" from -r. May 1921.

"If France marches as she pleases after the rejection of the ultimatum, she marches in agreement with England, Italy, Belgium, and Japan, and with the consent of the great majority of her own people. If, however, France, irresistibly torn apart by the obstinacy of a few indefatigable battle-men, were to march after Germany had accepted, then she would thereby be in breach of the treaty with her own allies, and all the troops of France capable of enslaving would understand that something was being committed which is, in Fouch's famous words, more than a crime — a mistake!

"However, the attitude of even the most extreme Parisian nationalist press leads to the conclusion that tomorrow after this night he will prove the correctness of the considerations referred to here. The only question that remains is to inquire whether it is at the discretion of France to invade at a later date on her unilateral assertion that any of the conditions of the ultimatum have not been fulfilled. The answer to that question must be in the negative. Logically, the supervision of the execution of the ultimatum is a common affair of the powers that issued the ultimatum and forced its acceptance, and perhaps in the meantime there will be time to inquire once more about the League of Nations, which, according to Article 7 of the peace treaty to which we have signed, has the sublime task of settling disputes even between members and non-members of the League.

Here we take a look into the innermost workings of Jewish-Marxist stock exchange policy, which, threatening the German worker with an end of terror, gradually led him from one submission to another. And after this bloody sweat had sweated in favor of foreign exploiters, he came to break into the Ruhr area. Everything that the folks had predicted had come to pass, the 4 billion gold marks had been in vain, all the humiliations, all the begging and whimpering had been in vain. The knowledge of -er Völkisch gradually began to become the common property of broad strata. As much as the collapse of the Ruhr burdened the fulfillment politicians, there was still a possibility for them: to divert the eyes of the people from themselves as the guilty ones and to point them to France. The French caused agitation by their baseness, and suddenly there it was, the "national united front." Stock exchange papers and the Marxist press appealed in the name of the fatherland for help for the inhabitants of the Ruhr, and the stupid so-called bourgeois-national press cried out about the necessity of putting aside all political difficulties and unanimously attacked the National Socialists, who declared that with such a united front the dysentery would certainly be lost, and that the stab in the back would inevitably be repeated by Marxism. This view became more and more true from day to day, since Chancellor Tuns, adored by the German nationalists because of his beautiful eyes, did not lift a finger to render harmless the traitors to the Ruhr.

Unfortunately, the space available does not allow us to print all the innumerable leaflets that the L.p.D. distributed in all parts of Germany. They all spoke of the deliberate sabotage of the Berlin government's policy of fulfillment, emphasized Germany's duty (!) to rebuild France, demanded every (!) Mediation, and even declared the invasion to be justified. This was done even by members of parliament such as Paul Levi, without being harmed by Mr. Luno. In view of this mendacious Linhcit façade, the collapse of the Ruhr was only a matter of time. On the r. of May, Dr. Luno sent his note of submission to Paris, in which he denounced the "entire property and all (!) Sources of Income of the German Reich" as guarantees and awarded all Röttroll rights to an international mission to Rome. Poincard replied that there could be no question of negotiations until the passive resistance to the Ruhr had been abandoned by the German Government. At a banquet in Arcachon, at an event of the Workers' Associations, the French Minister of Justice, Maginot, declared: "We will only loosen the grip if Germany resists. Germany must be convinced of this, and the world must know it, we will not accept any proposals which would consist in a new reduction of our demands, and we will not secure for ourselves the guarantee which cannot be dispensed with in the case of a people like the German."

The fact that France responded at all was noted by the stock market press as a particularly great success. The "Franks. Ztg." wrote on ». May 1923:

"The tone of the note could be out of tune if one were accustomed to a different language from Paris compared to Germany. . . ."

So in German: the French kick would be painful, but since we are used to being kicked, a basis for negotiation has been created: one kick, the other lets himself be kicked and calls this — verl-andeln. In fact, the "Fr. Ztg." also draws this conclusion and titles her essay "The

possibility of a continuation (!) of the discussion".

The "Vossische Ztg." of the Jew Bernhard says after a gentle drink: "In all this, the responsible politicians in Germany are allowed to examine Poincaré's reply note and to form the basis of their further action (blocked by the 'v. Arg.!) to have to do (!) (Poincaré's note, not Luno's!) do not give in to the understandable mood with which the broad masses of the people in Germany will undoubtedly read the note" (May 7th!).

The Marxist leaders knew exactly what the Ruhr struggle was all about. At the beginning of February, the "Lorrespondenzblatt des Allg. Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbund" published an essay in which it reads verbatim:

"The fact that the decisive battle for the socio-political progress of the world is being fought in the Ruhr, that the victory of the French would have to be synonymous with the collapse of both the German economy and German social policy, above all the achievement of the eight-hour day, danger is imminent, German social policy has long since ceased to present itself as a bloody entity, the policy of reparation (!) has diluted their mebr and more dm influx of juices, the

Tubs, for example, can only be maintained with difficulty despite the constantly increasing contributions of the insured. The fault for all the misery lies with the French will to destroy, which does not stop at German social policy, which would prefer to see the German workers go beyond the eight-hour day and detached from any social welfare for French corporate interests. The well-known Frenchman, who once, when he still considered himself a member of the political left, praised German social policy legislation in a public meeting of the lambs. Today, as President of the Republic, Millerand is an inveterate nationalist. He would hardly shed a tear for the collapse of German social welfare. The German working class, therefore, recognizes that it is fighting for a high good by remaining in a united defensive front with the other German comrades."

This, then, according to the Marxist confession, is what the "patriots" look like, whom Eisner-Losmanovsky dared to glorify! In view of these realizations (which only lacks the addition that the three-fourths Millcrand is an exponent of the Paris Stock Exchange), the debates within the Marxist leadership throw a bright light on the sad traitor role which it also played in the stirring tamping.

Am r». The S.P.D. Otto Wels, one of the leading leaders, declared that France's age-old goal was the dismemberment of Germany and the annexation of the Rhineland. So the leaders knew what Brankreich wanted, and yet they had the audacity to speak of an "understanding." Immediately afterwards, however, the clean gentleman said: "We are not afraid of the stab-in-the-back legend (the people are no longer quite comfortable because of their own deeds! D. v.) the three-party national press, which says that we have smashed the united front. There has never been such a united front." "We can't stop the Llassenkampf even if we wanted to. There can be no solidarity with entrepreneurship. . . . To be sure, the international working class is weakened, but nevertheless the moral support which the French and Belgian Socialists give us by influencing public opinion (by voting a vote of confidence in Poincaré) is worth infinitely more (!) than the insult (!) Poincaré's by our nationalists."

With what satisfied derision these words must have been read in Paris, especially Låon Daudet, who, as is well known, declared in the Chamber of Deputies that he wished the Germans their republic and their Social Democrats, because he wished Germany the plague, but w^ls spoke the quoted words" shortly afterwards when it became known that the secretary of the Amsterdam International, 8>mmen, had declared that the International could do nothing on Germany's behalf. The Jew Åurt Rosmfeld took the floor to explain: "We must fight the sentence that the Luno government does not want to negotiate until the 8ranzosen have left the Ruhr area." The Hebrew Paul Lcvi, at that time the absolute supporter of Soviet Fudea, then brought

back to his old grounds, declared: "The obligations (!!) for reparations exist for us regardless of the outcome of the Ruhr struggle." The Jew Paul Hertz, however, called for "active resistance against the Orgeschbänden". . . .

Under the influence of such a society, the agony of dysentery took place. It was natural that he should end in a short and long period of time with a defeat. As late as the middle of June, the Hebrew papers were still whispering about passive resistance as the means of certain victory, but gradually the old tactic of preparing for "relearning" began.

The "Franks. Ztg." declared that the progressive deterioration of the finances would continue unless a reduction in the Ruhr expenditure were made: "Anyone who makes the connections clear cannot avoid the conclusion that such a restriction of the Reich's expenditure can only be strived for under the condition of a rapid liquidation of the Ruhr conflict." The "voss. Ztg." wrote:

"It is therefore considered the political task of the German Government to make France inclined to negotiate with Germany on the Ruhr and the problem of reparations, renouncing the unconditional abandonment of passive resistance. It is well known that conditions for this will be very difficult for you, but even heavy material demands may be more likely to be met than the persistence of uncertainty. But what would be intolerable, as the Reich Chancellor has repeatedly emphasized, would be the abandonment of German territory or the abandonment of German sovereignty." Later, this "unbearable" was taken for granted. The same paper wrote (No. 442, jgrs) verbatim:

"It is high time that the German national press gave a clear answer to the question that has already been asked here on several occasions: what other solution than that of complete collapse and unconditional capitulation is there if the negotiations with France do not succeed in succeeding."

This "success", however, was precisely the unconditional abandonment of the defence on the Ruhr by the "voss. Ztg." adored Dr. Streseman when Dr. Bernhard, its director, however, describes Poincaré as a "formally legally thinking" person (No. 440 of September 7, 1919). At the same time that the stock market papers were carrying on this attrition offensive, the Social Democratic parliamentary group in the Reichstag was in session. The "Vorwärts" reported on September 7 that there had been "unanimity" that negotiations with France should be initiated "as soon as possible." This happened after the official statement Poincaré's that he would not evacuate the Ruhr area.

At the same time, Democratic Rep. Erkelenz traveled around and spoke in the same key. So he said; B. on 10. September in Hamburg:

"It is an imperative of statesmanship to shorten the Ruhr Struggle as far as possible. Every person in the Ruhr region costs the Reich three gold marks a day (and every parliamentarian costs the people 10 years of slavery. The German Government must therefore make an attempt to communicate with France in order to put an end to the Lampf on the Ruhr. The government has already taken steps that will hopefully soon come to a good end (wasn't that an open mockery) D.v.) of the Lampf. The negotiations must be carried out on the basis that the German people are prepared to make ever (!) new great sacrifices, but of course on condition that the sovereignty and unity of the German people will be respected. Rich and here preservation of the Rhineland (not of the Ruhr area D. V.) in Germany guarantees order. But it will not be enough with the willingness to do so. The question of the participation of the French in German industry must be settled."

Dozens more examples could be cited, which would prove that the betrayal of the Ruhr was a slogan and that the people were once again prepared for unconditional submission. The "Franks. Ztg." speculated on the money bag in the unoccupied territory, Mr. Erkelenz calculated the value of the German in the Ruhr at so and so many gold marks. The "good ending" came,

the dysentery was unconditionally abandoned. Mr. Erkelenz is a highly sought-after November publicist....

What this defeat means — it is beginning to tear itself apart — the Social-Democratic leaders knew that very well. I have already mentioned a sum. The Marxist MP Nikolaus Dsterroth even wrote a pamphlet entitled "The German Worker and the Ruhr Invasion" (verl. f. Politics & Economics). In it he says:

"Lapitulation would mean: perpetuation of slavery, acceleration of the great process of extinction among the German people, which has already begun since the beginning, would literally make true the word of Llemenccaus, according to which there are 20 million Germans too many."

And Dstcroth goes on to write: "The German people would have given up on themselves," would have denied their right to life in the present and future if they had acted differently. Rapiitulation in front of French-Belgian tanks and bayonets would have been tantamount to the end of the German industrial economy, which is the most important source of life for millions of German comrades."

At the same time, Ostcroth emphasizes that poincarö is never concerned with reparations, but with the destruction of Germany. He told the German workers in impressive terms what would happen if capi were tulated:

"From a socio-political point of view, the German working class and the German legislature are struggling to deal with the most backward and brutal rapitalist clique of the wclr. (which was presented by the "vorwärts" during the Lrjegcs as an exemplary parliament D. v.l. In the trade union field, the workers in the Lampf would run into each other with opponents who sit on the other side of the Vosges and place their enterprises under the protection of French bayonets. ----- The workers on the Ruhr and the manual and loaf workers standing behind them know that their defensive struggle is necessary.is above all in the interest of the German industrial workers. The German economy, the self-assertion of which is the subject of the stomping process, is not least a lifelong asset of the German workers. ----- The defensive struggle on the Ruhr and the Rhine serves the preservation of the German economy, the independence of the German sources of life, the social freedom and upward mobility of the German workforce, the freedom and security of the entire future of the German people. And therefore there will be no slackening in this most important defensive struggle until the better insight of the vogesm enters."

It was therefore clear that there were no extenuating circumstances for the Marxist leadership, any more than there were for the thirst which was afterwards quenched by the "Franks. Atg." sneeringly declared that it had been clear to every sensible person that passive resistance could not lead to victory.

And now comes the worst! Not only did the Prussian government itself do nothing to organize passive resistance in the Ruhr (Luno's timid attempts were all exhausted), it even stabbed the active defense born out of the people in the back, dissolved the same völkisch associations as the French general Oegoutte, and sent in the form of their representatives on the Ruhr wanted to follow men. who risked their lives for the salvation of their fatherland, what made the French nervous at first, was the fear of the invisible enemy, the consciousness of being suddenly blown up in the train, of falling from a bridge over a pilaster railway, of being shot down on patrol, etc. This war waged invisibly, supported by the population as a whole, together with large-scale propaganda among the French, was the only form of resistance that would have led to success. But this path was not to be taken!

When centuries pass, one man will be named among many sufferers as a symbol of this heroic will: Albert Leo Schlageter. Germany has not followed his example, but still obeys a party whose representatives have sent out posters against this noblest German who died of death >) and later prevented his liberation by imprisoning the organizer of this liberation on suspicion of

-----"Acts of sabotage" carried out at o'clock.

This society, whose leader prides itself on not knowing any fatherland called Germany, has not been ashamed to desecrate the German hero even in his grave. Out of their eternal disgrace, some voices of these fellows are to be snatched from forgetfulness. The National Socialist Schlageter lay in his grave when the entire Marxist press reported that he had been ----- had been a Polish spy. It was immediately proved that he had also fought in the East in German service for the freedom of his father.

>) To the eternal shame of all, this document is reproduced here in its entirety. I've had a wanted sheet in my hands. The command is:

Railway blasting in Lalum. On js. In March 1923, at the end of the evening, the railroad tracks were blown up over the Haarbach, in the municipality of Lalum. Al» perpetrators are probably two young people, who are described as follows. Surnames presumably Fr. von Rrampe or von Krause and Albert keo Schagstein or Schapeten, who is a t" to r» years old, ;,60 meters tall, slim, dark blond, without beard, full face, gait and posture upright, speaks foreign dialect (not a Rhinelander), dressed in black lace-up drawers, brown sports stockings, gray fishskin coat with belt and light-colored sports cap; the other r» to r» years old, j.#o meters tall, weak, blond, without beard, elongated face, gait and posture upright, Rhinelander, wore Ineiser; Clothing: black lace-up drawers, grey raincoat and light-coloured cut hat. As a result of the assassination attempt, respected citizens have been taken hostage by the Statute Authority to prisons and will not be released until the perpetrators are identified. E» is therefore requested to be employed, to investigate the perpetrators and to inform the undersigned police authority as soon as possible.

Kaiser-werth, d. April fgr».

The police administration.

But this did not prevent the Marxist journalists from continuing their work of desecrating corpses. The Marxist "Tagespost" in Nuremberg wrote, comparing Schlageter with Rathenau:

"If for them (the Völkisch) there was a hero Rathenau who would have truly deserved this recognition, for us (that is to say: Jews) there is no hero Schlageter whose only merit was an offense against passive resistance. To name streets after Schlageter and erect monuments to him is to build monuments for nationalism."

The Social-Democratic newspaper "Freedom" wrote in its \$olge of 13 June J023 in an editorial entitled "Schlageter and Lomp":

"Schlageter in particular has played such a nasty role in the domestic political rumours against the republic that even the very lenient republican judiciary behind him has issued a wanted poster, according to which he was wanted for forming military gangs and endangering hostages. And such a persecuted subject (!!) is today the object of extensive

official honors, moreover for deeds that are not only incompatible with passive resistance, but experience has shown to constantly aggravate the situation in the Ruhr area!"

That will do. The German people, however, must be clear about the fact that in their proper condition they are not worthy of the sacrifice of a Schlageter. For so long, too, it has not deserved any other treatment than to treat such writers with impunity and to allow people who do not know any fatherland, which is called Germany, to determine its fate. Until these have disappeared, Germany will take the path of fulfilment, i.e., from humiliation to another. The punishment for these crimes against our people is their enslavement. The just punishment for abandoning the national ebre and throwing lot at our heroes.

Bolshevism.

The difference in temperament of the different sections of the people is quite evident everywhere, and so Marxism, especially in turbulent times, must take precautions to ensure that the storming, active forces are lost to it just as little as those that are disposed towards moderation. Moreover, in the long run, thanks to the policy pursued, it could not be avoided that a feeling of being betrayed, especially in recent years, became more and more widespread. It was, therefore, a clever directorial move on the part of the Jewish leaders of the Marxist movement to have created in the U.S.P., and later in the L.P.D., a receptacle for those who felt disappointed and deceived, without them realizing that they were "working under the same direction again. So do the soldiers and minor leaders of the Marxist. Parties attacked each other in honest indignation, the wire-pullers were at most worried about whether the reins might not slip away from them and the active measures would instinctively take a different path than was intended.

At the beginning of the stock market revolution of November 9} * the "Franks. Ztg." quite openly with the methods which had led to such a brilliant victory over the Russian people in Russia. On the r November zgf" she already hinted at this and declared that it would then be "on the protection of

historical traditions and records of any kind (II); on the year of December;" she presented the Moscow world revolution as a "possibility of hope and existence". Since then, it has carefully and consistently celebrated the terrorist bloodguard in Moscow as the legitimate government, demanding its support; and in spite of the fact that, for example, the red censorship was harsher than the tsarist censorship, she never complained about the present regime. The same newspaper which railed against tsarism and denounced Germany's Wehrmacht as "Prussian militarism" finds the period of service in Russia up to 4> years quite natural. She says: "In fact, Russia is in a political neighbourhood that makes it understandable (!) that it takes precautions" (No. 70s, -grr). This reason did not apply to the German Reich, which was a hundred times more threatened.

I cannot go into more detail here and refer to my other writings, in which precisely this interplay has been closely traced ("The Secrets of the Elders of Zion and Jewish World Politics", "Plague in Russia", "The Hostile to the State" Zionism). Only two confessions of the triumphant Stock Exchange about its victory in Russia may be noted:

The Frankfurter Zeitung" wrote on March 5, 1922: "One does not want to show one's cards to the enemy in Moscow, but still less does one want to show them to one's own supporters. For there is a considerable part of them who are not pleased with all the twists and turns of the Soviet government, and who have a smooth (!) association with the rapitalism of the West as an abandonment of Bolshevik principles. They must be spared face, and that is why they are told that further concessions to lapitalism are out of the question, and that Russia will not be made an exploitative dump for a large capitalist syndicate.

However, the Jewish-stock exchange newspaper "Berl. Tageblatt" said after an "appreciation" of Lenin: "The game (!) The relationship between Moscow and the West is becoming more and more refined and complicated — the game is being played more closely" (No. 47, J922).

It is from this "close game" that the German-Russian Treaty of Rapallo is to be understood, the friendship of Radek-Sobclsohn with the Berlin Stock Exchanges, the willingness to help starving Russia, the official recognition of the Soviet Union, although the murder of Count Mirbach has not yet been atoned for, etc.

The troops of chaos are still ready for the final blow in Germany. They just don't really dare to use them, because the national resistance is already there. The Stock Exchange has at once decided, in order to re-enact the German philistines, to blow something on the national flute and to sacrifice some of its protective troops. After Linlullung and with the help of the grueling policy of refillment, the long-awaited day can still come, when the red banner with the Soviet star is to fly over the palace at Berlin.

when the Marxist David declared in the Reichstag on March 7: "The policy of fulfilment may have failed, but it was nevertheless the right one. She has sg; g prevented the empire from being shattered and the left bank of the Rhine from becoming French" (as if this were not the case now). if the Abg. Paul Levi on :). February >923 in Düsseldorf declared: "We have to go back to politics

of the fulfilment", then one contrasts with the following omissions of the "Vorwärts":

In No. 63, for example, he complains that all the social achievements to which the working class has become accustomed as something self-evident are called into question by the Ruhr controversy. And then he continues:

"In order to understand this, we must very briefly familiarize ourselves with the spirit and meaning of the Versailles peace document, especially with the French aspirations." Unfortunately, there is still an almost unbelievable lack of clarity and ignorance in this respect, even in the German labour industry. It may certainly be felt that certain German Leisc could have been called upon to bear far more of the burden than has been done. But

it is fundamentally wrong to suppose that the French plans could have been compromised or thwarted in any way (!). Even if Germany had paid infinitely more in reparations than it did, the instrument of Versailles, with its grandiosely ingenious tangle of snare and traps, would still have provided the desired and desired reason to establish German v«r» wrongdoing.

With this confession, the "forward" gives a resounding "slap in the face" to its entire fulfilment, and declares with an impudent brow what all the newspapers have written since their last year under the howls of rage. But it gets even better, because right away -arauf lxinerkt -er "Forward":

"The French rulers don't want Germany to fulfill. — and if they had done so at our discretion, they would still be "proving" that it didn't happen. Eo is also not so difficult, because O«utschland has been forced to sign absolutely unfulfillable conditions. These unattainable conditions are the means by which France will be able to attain the goal which has not yet been abandoned: the annexation of the left bank of the Rhine!"

With these words, France's aim is also what the Germans knew. Not the acquisition of a few -os ooo tonnm of plank, but annexation of German territories. And at the end of this destruction of the German state there must necessarily be the annihilation of the entire German people. This was also told by the "Vorwärts" in all LLite. And he also knows that here there is only "in "Either — <Od«r". He says:

"The Kampf on the Ruhr, which the German workers, employees and civil servants are now leading against French imperialism, is therefore in the deepest and most comprehensive sense of the word a struggle to be or not to be of the German people, of which the workforce represents nine-tenths." To be or not to be, and thus also to do all that the organized, self-employed workers have created for themselves in half a century of tenacious, sacrificial work in the economic, social and general cultural spheres, and have wrested from the possessive and dominating powers."

In spite of these clear declarations, the Vorwärts continued to shamelessly lie to the German people about the real situation, and at the eons of the district associations it was coldly declared that there was no "national" unity between the different classes of the people, but only international solidarity.

To make matters worse, the "vorwärts" prints in its edition of 3. In March 1923, the letter of the Jewish Marxist leader in America, Samuel Gompers, in which he wrote, among other things:

"The heart of the French people is filled with nobility and is reluctant to impose forced labor on the German people or on a part of the German people."

To these words the "forward" does not attach any remarks...

And so the betrayal proceeded until the Communist leaders joined forces with the French generals and also stabbed the resistance in the Ruhr.

The fulfillment.

Today, the policy of fulfillment is approaching the end of a new stage. With the cry for freedom, bread and the "hour-day", the German working class was rushed into revolution. Instead of liberty, we received the greatest slavery that has ever come upon us; instead of bread came misery and hunger. Only the 8-hour day appeared as the only tangible fruit of the November Revolution.

Although it was concealed that every German had to indulge in almost 3 hours of these "for his mortal enemies, but at least Marxism was able to throw out new Löfm. Now it was clear, however, that after the consolidation of the stock exchange domination, the dismantling of this "achievement" would also have to begin. Of course, this had to be done in such a way that the increase in the number of taxes had to appear as an economic and national necessity, while of course it was concealed that this extra work would only have a purpose if a blow had been made with the policy of fulfillment.

The Marxist representative of the Reich Economic Council, the Jew Max Lohm, declares ("Deutsche Konfektion" of May 27 1923) that he is indeed a supporter of the eight-hour day, but "only not in this view (then the promise of revolution was fraud, Herr Lohm)), where Germany must give up all that is in her in the way of noise if she wants to rise again." It could certainly be arranged that the surplus which would be obtained by the extension of the eight-hour working time would not accrue to the workers, but would be invested in a reparation fund (that is, for the Paris, London, New York Stock Exchanges!), which would serve to pay off our debts.* In order for the mockery to be complete, Mr. Lohm adds: "It is only (!) the question about how many "generation" (!) The darkness (of our future) is no longer avoidable.* So, German worker, while in the past you were called to Steiks for the sake of a few people, today you should and must commit yourself together with your Linde and Lindest Indians to the fulfillment of slavery! This was the meaning of world history which created the November 19 year, the Colonization of Germany, which, as we have seen, was also given to you by Franks. Ztg.* as our "inevitable fate" hinstellt.

The "Münchner Post", however, prophesied (No. 10, 1922) of the "unusual degree of ignorance" when "even now (i.e. 4 years after the glorious revolution, v. v.) Groups of miners refuse to carry out the overshift operation*. And further, she says, "Only strongly" increase in the

Production can help", but this must be achieved through "the most intensive performance of the 48 hour week". "Some groups of workers will not be allowed to be sparing even with overwork (!).* And who is going to host that) The trade unions." The trade unions must be sympathetic to this."

There has been no lack of "understanding": now, after 5 years, even this last "achievement" is going down the drain. The starvation wages come, the fulfillment of the policy continues, the working hours are increased, unemployment sets in and the export of slaves can begin.

The mouthpiece of the stock exchange rulers in Germany declared that the dispute over

the problem of reparations would come: "But for the time being it is not left to day-to-day politics to deal with this process. Other, perhaps stronger, forces are at work." This is how the democratic "8rankf. Ztg." to their readers. And she also says with regard to still recalcitrant Frenchmen: "French politics will... one day have to bow to the dictates of international finance (!)" ("Franks. Ztg." Nr. 40B, fgrr).

And the "working-class" press also knows quite well who is the master of world politics. In an exposition on the eons of power and financial powers, Schulß states categorically: "There is no solution without the intervention of a strong authority. Then one day comes America's financial ultimatum" ("Vorwärts" No. rdd, fgrr).

Thus the ring is closed, the fulfillment is complete, the world revolution and revolution have done their duty.

But liberation is also beckoning, the experience of deception has been born: the völkisch movement has awakened and can no longer be killed. . . .

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